

The Battle-field of Shiloh.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Knoxville, April 23, 1862.

I returned from the battle-field of Pittsburg Landing (or Shiloh) several days ago, having accompanied one of the many boats sent by the Cincinnati Sanitary Commission immediately after the battle became known. I desire as briefly as possible to let the public generally know a few things that I saw and heard from unmentioned sources. I hope I may never wish while this war lasts, nor at any other time, see or hear the like again.

My purpose in going was like that of those who accompanied me, to render aid and succor to the sick and wounded. We arrived at the scene on the sixth day after the battle commenced, and you may judge of the suffering and horrors that met us when I state that wounded men were being brought in who had taken the field naked up to this time!

No doubt had been learned from word of mouth from men who had been comparatively safe in wounds. I saw many, if not all, over the ground for any that might remain wounded and alive, several who had died within their neighborhood, and they had been buried in the sand-pits and shell-holes of the army. No one can say otherwise, but we did not know the cause of his injury, but knew that it was strange and unaccountable, and pursued who dictated by political hatred. (Groom for Stevens.) In the present position, he could not speak of those who were unfortunately his enemies, but the last words of the General (Chester) He had besieged his position, Jerome, as a Free State man; he was, however, not able to serve under the men who had the opposite Indian name in that State. For we saw no Indians in those days, he had not been able to enter his own home, because of the continual noise sent to command this District of Kansas. Their people are command of such men. They have no right to be. He had eight or ten relatives to the Union in the shape of bullet and shell-shattered men, and he had to forget the cause of the great freedom which was so near him.

He believed that the proceedings against him had been caused by the fact that he was an Abolitionist, (he was.) It was true, he was an Abolitionist, but being confined in the Fifth street Military Prison was used to make him pay for it. He trusted that when he ceased to be an Abolitionist he might cease to live. However, but in this war for the Union he never had known of any Anti-slavery man, his own wife's wife's convictions which had proved out of the life, and could not be otherwise. But some of the best Union men had known were Pro-Slavery. He had had during the war, Whiteman, Negro, and Indian, (the last a company of the Missouri Guard.) They were sent under Major Price, had pained him but the year before. They had to leave under his command, but after weeks of commanding they parted from him with regret. As men we shamed on slavery, but as soldiers we stood up by the side of the glorious Union. He had been accused of every conceivable crime by The Courier and Post, and had been made a murderer, and now outlaw. He had but to say that no Union man could come forward and say that knowingly he or his party had been injured by him. He challenged investigation.

For the malignant slanders, he branded their authors as cowardly and contemptible liars and scoundrels. However, he had not even obeyed the orders he received. Had he done so, Pleasant Hill, Independence, Kansas City, and Westport would have been ruined. If these acts were criminal, then his superiors ought to be charged, not himself. We were fighting not an organized force, but a scattering crowd of numbers, who did not care to meet them in the open field. He offered to help U. S. Army, with equal numbers, at any time, but he refused. What is left? Why, we burn them out. We do not fight.

The rebels were inferior duty. It is well known that this had set the tide does not occur again. It was terrible in consequence, when we were driven from their camp, they sought safety in the ranks and they dropped down from exhaustion. How many wounded fell to this way? It is impossible to enumerate, but all agree that the number could not have been small.

I hope those whose imperative duty it is will again see that this has set the tide does not occur again. It was terrible in consequence, when we were driven from their camp, they sought safety in the ranks and they dropped down from exhaustion. How many wounded fell to this way? It is impossible to enumerate, but all agree that the number could not have been small.

And there was great service rendered, too, by individual surgeons attached to the several brigades and regiments. I could particularize, but will not attempt it.

The regular medical corps, however, whose duty it was to have provided for them, did not receive the supplies which happened, deserve and have received from all who have witnessed the scene, the most ungrateful condemnation.

Whose responsibility is it? I do not know. It is a fearful one, be it where it may. Many are disposed to exonerate the Commander of the Department. It is a matter, certainly, that he should not have overlooked, and perhaps he did not. Still much for this particular abuse.

In regard to the battle-field, there is but one voice—that the preservation of our glorious army from total annihilation was purely providential. There was no more preparation by Gen. Grant for an attack than if he had been on a Fourth of July.

The movements of the enemy were unknown and unexpected. It had been made one day earlier the whole of this splendid force would have been killed or taken prisoners. Of this there can be shadow of doubt. As it was, our losses have been terrible. Thousands of brave men fighting for their country have fallen—killed, wounded and prisoners—who ought now to be rejoicing with their brethren over their victory. This sacrifice is due alone to the criminal neglect of their Generals. Shall this lesson, with many "like unto us," go unheeded? I wish Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet could visit, as I have, and thousands of others have visited, the scenes of the conflict, and bear the testimony of those who shared it; something might then be done to avoid a repetition of the shocking blunders and criminal inefficiency which have plunged so many hearts in sorrow.

REBEL NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.
FROM GLOUCESTER POINT—THE WINN'S MILL BATTERY—CAPTURE OF CAITTE.

A correspondent of The Lynchburg Virginian writes from Gloucester Point, April 24, as follows:

"The enemy again opened upon our lines at Winn's Mill to-day with some effect. We did not have to record the death of Dr. John Y. M. Jordan, who was killed to-day by the bursting of a shell, while gallantly assisting the manning of one of the guns of Capt. Taylor Jordan's Battery from Bedford. He was fighting as an amateur, having voluntarily joined the service.

"The above named battery has been very much exposed at Winn's Mill, having lost two men and seven horses.

"The enemy's movements and intentions are still shrouded in mystery, and we are left wholly to conjecture as to their plan. McClellan's forces are withdrawn and sent to another point. Our river has been held in check all day, passing from the Potomac River to the Rappahannock. Our pickets made quite a fire, this evening upon a drove of horses that the Yankees were driving to camp, wounding a number of them that were fat and fine. We lost one man on yesterday by a shot from the gunboats on the river. No other casualties on our side."

VIRGINIA ITEMS.

—On the south-eastern skirt of Fredericktown there is a distinct settlement of Free Negroes, to the number of five or six hundred. If Gen. McDowell has not forgotten his experience at Bull Run, he will keep his eye upon these Union men. The flag over his headquarters is full view of "Sandy Bottoms."

—Col. W. P. Phillips, late Chief Clerk in the Sixth Auditor's Department under Buchanan, has adjourned to Virginia, where he has two sons in the Rebel service. Dr. D. Pollard went from the United States Navy to the Confederate service. They are all from Warrenton, Va.

—Palmont, Va., a mile above Frederickburg, on the river, is a place of about 1,000 inhabitants; they are generally " poor white trash," but some four or five rich men reside there who own among them some millions of dollars.

—The city of Frederickburg contains many archives of importance. They are chiefly in possession of the Masonic Lodge, which is the oldest in this country. Gen. Washington was a member of it.

—The best battery which the Rebels have is probably that known as "Hancock's Battery." This did their great service at Bull Run, and has now been ordered to Yorktown.

—Mr. Wm. Monroe, a prominent citizen of Caroline County, and once a member of the state Legislature, was sent to the Far South in great numbers as our lines advance into Virginia.

—**FROM WASHINGTON.**
THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

One of the released prisoners from Richmond states that, a short time ago, a squadron of Rebel cavalry made a descent upon a "Dunkard" settlement in the valley of Rockingham County, Virginia. They captured about one thousand persons, long snuff-color-coated and long-bearded, infelicitous, combative people, and carried them to Richmond. After keeping them in confinement for some time, the Rebel Government agreed to release them on condition that each captive should pay into the Treasury \$500 in silver.

It was finally determined that one among them—a clergyman of their peculiar religious faith—should be permitted to remain here, for the purpose of raising the amount of the ransom. After an absence he returned back to Richmond, and paid over the sum to the Rebel Government \$2,250 in hard silver for the ransom of the larger portion of the captives. The unfortunate, who could not raise the money, were detailed to duty along the sugar cane-tracks.

BENJAMIN'S DIVISION.

The story being published in newspapers as that Gen. Benjamins has been succeeded by a mistake, in the command of Gen. Rosecrans, who ranks higher than Gen. Benjamins, and therefore when they met together will command both, Gen. B. commanding his own division as before under him. This was supposed to be the true explanation of the mistake.

(Washington, D. C.)

COL. JENNISON'S RECEPTION IN ST. LOUIS.

From The St. Louis Dispatch of Saturday.

Our German citizens assembled at Stamford evening in time to follow and overtake the villains, who, they discovered by the tracks, made directly for the river. A negro was taken the same night

by Kest a band which played appropriate

songs. Enthusiastic cheering greeted the appearance of Col. Jennison, who was introduced by Charles P. Johnson, esq., a member of the Committee of Arrangements.

Col. Jennison, in response to the greeting, returned his thanks to the freedom-loving citizens of St. Louis, more especially the German men, for the honor they had paid him, which, he was aware, was not to his personal, but to the principles he represented.

He found himself in an embarrassing position. Many things should be said which, as an officer of the Government, he could not say at this time.

His purpose in going was, like that of those who accompanied me, to render aid and succor to the sick and wounded.

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from Mike Clare, and we are informed that three who were working for J. J. Patterson, esq., have also been since kidnapped.

These outrages call for speedy and stern retribution, and these kidnappers, wherever and whenever discovered, should be shot down like wild beasts of prey, and good and loyal men must organize and be prepared to deal vengeance to these scoundrels.

(Patchin's Kansas Champion.)

LIST OF THE LOSSES IN COL. BOHLEN'S PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

We have need of a full list of the drowned in the above regiment. The accident, it will be remembered, was caused by a panic, the men supposing the ferry-boat to be sinking, from the fact that the water in a strong current was washing over its sides. They rushed to one side, when the boat filled and sank, causing to drown two officers and forty-six privates, us follows:

COMPANY K.

Captain Christian Wyck, his wife and children at home in West Chester, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

Sergeant John Beaman, single, Philadelphia.

Sergeant William Clegg, single, Lodi, Mo.

Sergeant F. M. Clark, widow and one child, Phila.

Corporal John Coates, his wife and one child, Phila.

Corporal Emanuel Koenig, his wife and three children, Phila.

Corporal James Scott, his wife and four children, Phila.

Louis Bruder, single, Phila.

John Clegg, his wife and three children, Glassboro, N. J.

Martha Breckinridge, his wife and two children, Philadelphia.

Sergeant W. H. Davis, single, Philadelphia.

George French, single, Philadelphia.

Philip Green, his wife and three children, Philadelphia.

August Heuer, single, Philadelphia.

John Hester, single, Philadelphia.

Henry Koenig, his wife, Philadelphia.

John Koenig, his wife and one child, Philadelphia.

Frederick Koenig, his wife and one child, Philadelphia.

Adams Leibman, his wife and one child, Philadelphia.

Lawrence Schenck, single, Philadelphia.

James Schenck, single, Philadelphia.

John Schenck, single